REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,557—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8

Forth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees [2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2094	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PERIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

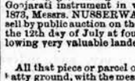
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail about 26th July.
,, BRANKSOME HALL ,, 23rd August,
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September,



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. INDIA, CAPTAIN GEO. READ.

INTENDING PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A.M., as the above steamer will sail punctually at 12 Noon, TO-DAY, the 12th instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S. S. India.

Bombay, 10th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOWALLA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attorneys for JAMSETJEE DORABJEE NAIGUMWALLA, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of FRAMJEE DORABJEE MODA, deceased, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date, the 26th day of February 1873, and a Gonjarati instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th March 1873, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises TO DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July at four o'clock in the afternoon, the following very valuable landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, forming six beds of salty ground, with the messuages, tenem nts, or dwelling houses, bunvalows and premises standing thereon, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, fronting on the Gowalia Tank Road, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement, 3,712 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and which said messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under Nos 1, 2 and 3, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by property of Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the west by the batty ground of Joseph Maria Dec a, on or towards the north by the property of Bhoo Saheb Abba Saheb and Bhima Sunker Sahib, sons of the late Gangadhar Shastri, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Gowalia Tank Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Framjee Dorabjee Moosa, deceased, and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

(AT 5 O'CLOCK P.M.)

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situated on the east of the Gowalia Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 372 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Furbhoo Wassoodewjee Yadoojee Mistr e, on or towards the west and south by the property of Arjoonjee Madhowjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Attorneys of the said mortgagee.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned:—ex Bokhara.

R M & Co.	63	kegs damaged German steel.
C & Co.		
R M	15	,, ,, Swedish steel.
B		

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of the General Court of Directors:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., *Chairman.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVED FUND—£2,771,492.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE RATES FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA, CEYLON, &c.

THE Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have, in consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India, as shown by the statistics of recent years, revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	13	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	0	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES,

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The new rates of the N. B. and M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rates do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY.

Medical Officer.—SIDNEY SMITH, Esq.,

Agent: W. NICOL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS
AND
PROFESSOR FAY
WILL GIVE
A FAREWELL SEANCE
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, 15TH JULY,
PREVIOUS TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR AUSTRALIA.

Particulars in future Advertisements.

Reserve Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... ,, 2
Back Seats ..... ,, 1

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co.'s

LOCKE GRAY'S
ORGAN RECITALS,
TOWN HALL, THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.
WELL-KNOWN AMATEUR VOCALISTS
have kindly promised their valuable assistance.

To commence at 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against COLONEL J. D. C. WALLACE, Madras Staff Corps, are REQUESTED TO SEND in the same to him, care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., to consider and, if approved of, pass the following Special Resolution:—"That with reference to the 24th Section of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the Board of the Bank of Bombay shall in future and until the Resolution is rescinded consist of Seven Directors."

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., to consider and, if approved of, pass the following Special Resolution:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in the room of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Ruttonjee Naik, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TEN PER CENT per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 1st instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grandes	Rs.	14 per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,,	16 ,,
Les Canons	,,	18 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	24 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	28 ,,

HOCKS.

Hockheimer	Rs.	24 per doz.
Rudesheimer	,,	26 ,,
Marcobrunner	,,	30 ,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	26 ,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs.	25 per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs.	22 per doz.
Frome and Rogee (superior quality)	,,	30 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a POTTER who thoroughly understands the making and burning of Brown Stoneware. Apply, Western India Chemic l Works, Chinchpoogly.

WHERE shall we TIFFIN? Why at MAYBURY'S THE LONDON, 5, Rampart Row, (the old BOMBAY CLUB.) the best Tiffin in Bombay.

FIRST CLASS BOARD at THE LONDON, 5, Rampart Row, (the old BOMBAY CLUB,) at Rupees 5 per mensem.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Rs. a.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	..	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20	0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22	0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24	0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34	0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44	0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0	0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	21	6	...
Do do in Magnums	70	0	...
Do do in pints, suitable for invalids	15	0	...
FREMINET PERLES (Fleur de Bouzy)	38	0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	40	0	26 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49	0	26 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27	0	14 0
Do do Magnums	50	0	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11	0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15	0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18	0	10 0
PAULLAC ,,	16	0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15	0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19	0	10 8
SAUTERNE ,,	17	0	9 8
CHATEAU D'QUSY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22	0	12 0
CHATEAU TALBONE	22	0	12 0
CHATEAU BERGERAC (Margaux)	26	0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26	0	14 0
CHABLIS (Pelack Frere's)	16	0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18	0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	20	0	10 8
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21	0	11 0

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	Braunneberger	28	0	16 8
Do do	Josephshoffer	33	0	18 8
Do do	Zeltinger	36	0	20 0
Do do	Scharzhofberger	39	0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC		30	0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

Z LTINGER	24	0	...
SCHARZBERG	30	0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid. Rs. as.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..	..
RHENISH	19 0	10	0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11	0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13	0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13	0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13	0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20	0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10	0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..	..
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	..	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20	0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..	..

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28	0	16 0
,, RUDESHEIMER	33	0	18 8
,, RAUENTHALER	36	0	20 8
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39	0	21 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32	0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27	0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23	0	..
Do do ** Stars	25	0	..
Do do *** Stars	27	0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28	0	..
Do. ** two Stars	32	0	..
Do. *** three Stars	34	0	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27	0	..
Do ,, one Star Flask	15	0	..
Do ** two Stars	29	0	..
Do *** three ,,	32	0	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23	0	..
Do ** stars	25	0	..
Do *** Stars	27	0	..
Do V.O.S reco mmended	35	0	..
EXSHAW'S No. 1	30	0	..
Do No. 2	23	0	..
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25	0	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17	0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	25	8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14	8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21	0	..
RUM, Jamaica	32	0	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30	0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7	0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	5	0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...		30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20	0	..
BITTERS (BLONDEL)	20	0	..
GINGER WINE, best	16	0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINK, Rotterdam	40	0	25 0
MARACHINO DI ZARA do do do	40	0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18	0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12	0	..
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Piagniol's)	12	0	..
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1	8	..
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7	0	..

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co	6	8	4 8
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6	8	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	6	8	4 8

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond, forming "Regard." We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as sentiments ... ... from Rs. 35 upwards

GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds ... from Rs. 20 to 200

MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair ... from Rs 25 to 50

MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or pearls, or both ... ... from Rs. 35 to 200

RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a hand Ring, with the hair painted round ... ... from Rs. 12 to 35

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable ... ... from Rs 9 and 10

NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness ... ... from Rs. 14 to 25

THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet ... ... each Rs. 16 to 25

INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED INSIDE WEDDING AND BETROTHAL RINGS.

SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Bloodstone Sardonyx, &c., ... from Rs. 18 to 75

LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stone ... from Rs. 20 to 40

MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. These are generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut; or enamelled in colours upon all gold ... ... from Rs. 30 to 80

PUZZLE, SECRET BOX, and other fancy Rings ... ... from Rs. 20 to 40

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD beg to announce that their Studio will be Closed for Repairs from Monday, the 10th instant, to Saturday, the 15th instant, inclusive.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th July 1876.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to	30
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Costings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ... Rs. 27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ... 35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

* This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of

Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains,

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer "SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Cash. Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4 per doz. Qts
,, 4 or ,, 4-4 per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. Bechade, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. ,, 8 ,,
Do. G. Prellier & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs 9 per doz.
Do. Do. Lormont ,, 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, ,, 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis ,, 15 do.
DUTCH (VALKE'S) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts.

Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
WINES.

STILL HOCK.

BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 8 8
GEISHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 15 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 9 0
NIERSTEINER	,,	Quarts	,, 20 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	,,	Quarts	,, 22 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 12 0
LIE FRAUMILCH	,,	Quarts	,, 28 0
Do.	,,	Pints	,, 15 0
HOCHHEIMER	,,	Pints	,, 17 0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal
GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.
MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.
Per Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 11 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.
Per Doz. Pints ..... Rs. 7 8

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.
Per Doz. Pints ..... Rs. 9 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

SHERRIES.
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHL

...11TH JULY 1876.

...Cotton Market appears ...rely better in tone, Reuter's ...quiet but steady, but Surats are ...and there is no change in spot quota... The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still dull, but the improved reports from here, both as regards Goods and the tendency of Exchange, will probably have had some effect on to-day's market and any reaction in Manchester would probably be rapidly reflected in Liverpool.

The American advices show no movement from which it is possible to draw any inferences as to the condition of the Cotton crop. Mid.-Uplands on the spot remains at 11¼ cents and June (?) shipment at 11 9/16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports have now lost their influence on the market, but for sake of regularity we give the figures to date, viz :—

	1876	1875	1874
Three days' Receipts ...	1,000	1,300	3,100
Total since 1st Sept.	4,070,000	3,445,300	3,737,200

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were apparently without quotable change.

A further payment of £385,000 has gone into the Bank of England. Consols yesterday were still quoted at 93¾, but French Rentes had recovered from 104½ to 105, which, coupled with the decline of 1s. per quarter in Wheat advised in yesterday's telegrams, looks like a more hopeful feeling respecting the Turkish Question.

Reuter's Company have issued to-day corrected quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper in London, from which it is evident that last Saturday and Thursday's figures as given by them were incorrect. So far from any advance from the level quoted on the 1st instant, a further fall has taken place, the quotations now being Fours 77 ; Fours-and-a-half, 77 ; Fives-and-a-half, 80. This has not, however, had any effect on the market here, the buying on the part of Government and the improvement in Exchange having confirmed the previous firmness with a further advance of 3/16 to ¼ per cent. We quote Fours, Rs. 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103¾.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter in London at 47d. per oz., but we hear that on Saturday the actual quotation was 46½d., which yesterday had recovered to 46¾d. per oz. Whether owing to this or merely to a natural reaction after the rapid fall of the past ten days it is difficult to say, but STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown a decided change in tendency. Yesterday all the Banks were unwilling sellers but willing buyers both of ready and forward bills on the basis of 1s. 6¼d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, but to-day, even at an advance of ¼d. per rupee, there are almost no buyers and the market has every appearance of improving. In the absence of certain information as to the cause of this movement it would be mere speculation attempting to estimate its probable extent, but there can be no doubt that there has been a growing feeling of late that the late decline was too rapid to last, while various rumours have been current respecting probable action on the part of Government. If the latter cause has in any way contributed to the rise, we are inclined to think that it must be short-lived, as no steps that Government can take, can have more than a temporary effect if indeed they did not lead—as in the case of suspending the Council drawings in February—to increased depression later on. The evil must work its own cure, and it is not at all unlikely that the influences to that end are now beginning to make themselves felt. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank-Bills, on demand	1s. 6¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 6¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6¼d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand has advanced to 1/16d. premium while 30 days' sight has declined to 11/16d. per cent discount.

The SHARE MARKET to day has been very active ; a large business has been done, and in Spinning and Weaving shares a general advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share has been established, while Bank of Bombay are also a half per cent. higher. Other shares are unaltered. A considerable part of the buying to-day, and in fact for some days past, has been on European account, and although mostly for real investors, this has tended to induce a speculative feeling in the Bazaar which looks like running prices to an unwarrantably high level. Some of the best Companies probably justify present quotations by the returns they give, but in a number of instances the rise appears to have no other basis than the mere fact that the shares are "Spinning and Weaving," dividends, management and the actual position of the Companies being alike lost sight of.

In COTTON there has been a very firm feeling manifested, a better demand having sprung up from European shippers. In the meantime this has not led to any increased business, and possibly adverse Freights and Exchange may be against the continuance of the demand, but a feeling prevails that Cotton is safe on its merits and this is strengthened by the unfavourable rainfall so far promising but a poor Indian crop. The receipts yesterday were 556 bales, making 2,006 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by the steamer owing to the limited supply of tonnage available are strong and advancing. By the only ready steamer on the Liverpool berth £3 is the nominal quotation and for the next Anchor Line steamer to arrive £2-17-6 per ton. To sail for Liverpool £2-3.9 to £2-5 are the current rates.

PIECE GOODS are firm at yesterday's advance, but since the improvement in Exchange to-day, buyers have not been disposed to operate very freely and from first hands but a small business has resulted. Stocks, however, are limited and unless the rupee advances in value materially sellers are not likely to give way.

COALS continue strong. A sale is reported of 500 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive *via* Cape at Rs. 21½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p/sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.c	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Bank of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	300
44,000	281½	all	5p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
24,000	80	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	106
16,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	500

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,245
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	4,000	all		Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,550
700	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,215
400	150	150	10*	Bowrah Mills	150
1,000	100		5%	Colaba Spinning	945
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,740
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,170
1,000	1,000	all	130 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,270
5,000	2,000	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	220
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,100
750	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,100
...	...	800	40 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,160
14,000	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. Manufg. & W.Co.	1,300
1,200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,000	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,280
1,750	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,310
4,000	625	all	64 p.c.	Oriental.....	865
1,200	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
2,500	1,000	all	...	Samoor S. W. Co.....	995
110	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,050
1,000	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share.	300
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.....	380

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	15 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	810
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	550
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,350
175	1,000	all	60	Ballary	935
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)...	505
1,000	250	all	50 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Bombay Cotton Co.....	195
1,500	250	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	90
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.....	15
500	1,880	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	2,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholleria P & G. Co....	150
150	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	850
150	5,500	all	Rs.300	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	370
1,100	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
8,125	400	250	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	330
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
125	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
900	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	740
100	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	420
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	600xd
460	1,000	,,	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	12 8 7 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
	£20	10 3 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....
	£20	6 5 7 6	do.	Ditto .....
	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto .....
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.
	£18	19 5 7 15	do.	Do. New Shares .....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,175
1,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	88
1,750	1,000	1,700	20 p.c.	Mazgon Land Co.....	450
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
3,000	50	all	45 pct.	Bombay Gas Company..	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
5000	250	250	30 p.c.	Bunding & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	90
1,500	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Building Co.	21
1,950	50	all	30 p.c.	Preacher & Co.....	405
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicaps Patent Slip	...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH S.S. INDIA, Captain Read, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE Italian mail steamer Batavia left Aden for Bombay on Monday noon the 10th instant.

P. AND O. S.N. Co's S.S. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Capt. J. C. Almond, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 10th instant from Melbourne, with a general cargo, and Messrs. Millard and Falconer as passengers. She touched, on her present voyage, ports of Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Point de Galle.

ANCHOR LINE'S S.S. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Capt. G. Read, will sail to day to Liverpool via Canal, with a cargo about 3,700 bales cotton, 803 bales wool, 100 tons old iron, 250 cwts. horns, 28,000 cwts. wheat. 42 bales cotton waste, 600 cwts. coir yarn, 300 cwts. myrabolams, 200 bales hides and skins, and 40 cases mother o' pearl shells on board and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Tardelo, Mr. W. A. Bell, and Mrs. Burnett.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
11	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Suez, 23rd June.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

7 Julia H. .... Rangoon.
Almora (s) .... Calcutta.
8 Oriental (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
9 St. Anne .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LONDON.

Tanjore s—5 cases cochineal, Nuzindass Dhacherchund ; 50 casks beer, Sorabjee Rustomjee ; 50 casks ale and 25 casks stout Du ler, Palmer and Co ; 3 cases cochineal, Aspar Mottamull., Sir John Lawrence—200 boxes brandy, N A and Sons.
Erl King s—50 cases champagne, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Colombo s—1 pipe portwine, Limjee Jamsetjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—6 cases thread, H Clason and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Tanjore s—15 cases needles, H Clason and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—30 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 20 cases rum, 24 cases ginger wine, 6 cases whiskey and 2 cases orange bitters, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nemesis—1 cask claret, D S Kemp and Co.
Australia s—45 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Sumatra s—35 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Anoot Lyle—160 cwts bones, Hassum Damjee ; 93 bales cotton, Keswadass Sewdass ; 100 bales cotton Hurrid as Gangjee ; 809 bundles myrabolams, Damjee Lowjee ; 47 bales cotton, Govindjee Sewjee and Co ; 85 bales cotton, Ramcurn Ramdyal.
Atalanta s—18 bales hides and skins, V A S Mohideen Saheb and Co ; 45 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull ; 70 bales wool Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co ; 17 bales wool Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales wool, Toolsidass Callianjee ; 25 bales wool, Teecka Ebjee ; 80 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Cursetjee ; 50 bales wool, Lilladher Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—77 packages tea, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart brothers ; 10 packages senna, P and O S N Co ; 80 cases dry ginger, 6 cases chundrosse, and 5 cases cardamoms, Mamma Rahimjee ; 47 bags cocoa indiana, 1 case cardamoms, and 20 bales hides and skins, Ebram Hajee Harroon ; 9 bales hides, H Pestonjee ; 20 bales hides, Mohomed Jusuf ; 2 bales hides, Fuzkeer Mohomed Munsjee ; 48 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 5 cwts E teeth, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 5 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh ; 10 cases horrabolle, Dadabhoy Dossa ; 6 bales hides, Cumrally Jeejee ; 30 packages clove, Morarjee Nathu ; 6 bales skins, Hajee Hassom Oxverda ; 7 bales hides and skins, W Nicol and Co ; 4 bales hides, Mohomedjee Adomjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—350 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore —100 bales cotton, P and O S P Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—2 cases shaws, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grasmere—383 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Hydaspes s—400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·635
Temperature of the Air	83·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy weather (whole sky clouded=1).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·4
Minimum ,, do	80·4
General Direction of wind.....	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	493
Fall of Rain	0·66 inches.
Total fall during month	2·63 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	15·66 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 9.

Dickinson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JULY 10.

Hill, Lieut, Bombay 106th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 11.

Pitt, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, from Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 8.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Scroggie, Asst Supdt, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, sub idiary leave from 14th to 30th June 1876, inclusive, under sections 10 and 11 of supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, su ject to confirmation by the Director in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr J H Wilson, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, attached to No 4 Topographical Survey Party under chapter VI, section 18, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 5th inst.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr C T Templeton, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, attached to No 1 Topographical Survey Party, under chapter VI, section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, which he availed himself of on the forenoon of the 6th inst.

Mr T E M Claudius, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, No 3 Topographical Party, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, from such date in July 1876 as he may avail himself of it, under chapter VI, section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Capt Edward Walker Samuells, B S C, Asst Supdt of Rev Survey, is granted privilege leave for three months, under chapter VI, section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which his services may be spared.

Leave of Absence—Mr Percy Sheels B Ross, Probationary Asst Surveyor, from the 9th April to the 21st June 1876, inclusive, under section 9, supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Percy Sheels B Ross, Probationary Asst Surveyor, has been permitted to resign his appointment from the 22nd June 1876.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr T H Rendell, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 10th inst, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

Captain H Y Murray, temporary Ex Engr, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from 12th May 1876, i e the date on which he availed himself of one month's subsidiary leave in addition to the sixteen months' furlough to Europe.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

With reference to Notification in Residency Orders No 32 of the 11th ult, the Resident is pleased to appoint Surg Maj C T Eves in medical charge of the 6th Inf, Hyderabad Contingent at Ellichpur, to office as Sanitary Com-, Insptr Genl of Jail- and Dispensaries, and Supt of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned District, during the absence on privilege leave of Surg Maj R T Abbott, M D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to P W D Notification No 205, dated 28th June 1876, Corporal H Good, R E, Overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

With reference to P W D, Notification No. 289, dated 21st June 1876, Mr S J Pigott, Accountant, 1st grade, joined the office of the Examiner of Account-, Military Works, on 26th June 1876, before noon.

Surgn McGraw, Overseer, Lucknow Divn, returned to duty on the forenoon of 28th It from the pr vilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification-Nos 25 of 11th May last and 29th of 5th ult.

The unexpir d portion of five days of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Mr J Hogan, Asst E gr, 2nd grade, attached to the Saugor Divn, Milit ary Works, is transferred to the 2nd Allahabad Divn instead of Lucknow Eastern, as per this Office Notification No 31, dated the 14th ultimo, which latter Notification is hereby cancelled.

This Office Notification No 34, dated the 15th ult, transferring Capt Peacocke, R E, to the 2nd Allahabad Divn, Military Works, is hereby cancelled.

Mr A Manly, Asst Engr 2nd grade, transferred to this Circle in Inspector General's Notification No 45 of 11th March 1876, is posted to the Lahore Div, which he joined on the 15th April 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr A Brereton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave without allowances, with effect from the 1st May 1876.

This cancels Director's Notification No 88, dated 12th May 1876.

Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr 1st grade Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned on the 10th Feb 1876 from the l-ave on medical certificate granted him under Director's Notification Nos 36 and 176, dated 9th Feb and 22nd Oct 1875, respectively, and is granted four days' su-sidiary leave.

Mr F D Barclay, A-st Traffic Supt, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Supt of the Rajputana State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J O'Callaghan.

Mr Barclay took over charge from Mr O'Callaghan on the forenoon of the 14th April 1876.

Mr G Hawkes, store-ke per, 2nd grade, officiated as Storekeeper, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, from the 4th March 1876 to the 2nd May 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr H P Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return on the 15th June 1876, from the special six months' leave on medical certificate, notified in Govt of India, P W D, No. 256 of the 1st June 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, notificati-n No. 285 of the 15th June 1876, Mr J Spence, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is post-d to the Indus Valley State Railway

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No. 269, dated 14th June 1876, Mr A B Thomson, Asst Engr 2nd Supt, is transferred temporarily to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Capt C E Shepherd, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Thrhoot State Railway, is granted preparatory leave from the 1st to the 12th June 1876, both days inclu-ive, in view to his appearing before a Medical Board at Calcutta.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 105, dated 14th June 1876, Mr J McIngray, Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, joined his appointment on 1st June 1876, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr A Halpin, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is granted two months' leave without allowances, with effect from 15th July next, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No 22, dated 16th May 1876.

Mr R N Burn, temporary D E, transferred to the Rajputana State Railway under Govt of India Notification No 244, dated 3rd June, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts of that Railway on the forenoon of the 9th June 1876.

Mr C H Croud-e, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the A jmere to the Delhi Div of the Rajputana Sta-e Railway.

Mr F E Robertson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, transferred to this line under Director of S at- Ra ilways' Notification No 97, dated 31st May, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 29th June 1876, and is posted to the Ajmere D v, Rajputana State Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr. J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 66, dated 10th June 1876, on the forenoon of 28th idem.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 287, dated 20th June 1876, transferring Mr J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Military Works Branch, this Accountant was relieved of his duties in the Office of Examiner of Accounts of this Railway on the forenoon of 27th June 1876.

Mr W Becker, Supervisor, 3rd grade, attached to the Ravi Div, is a lowed forty-six days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of 1st May 1876 to the 16 h June 1876.

With reference to Govt of India Notification No 259 of 8th ult, placing the services of Mr H H Gahan, Asst Engr, temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, that officer was relieved of his duties in the Agra Div on the afternoon of the 28th idem.

With reference to Notification No. 15, dated 16 h June, Mr D A. Dunn, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbul Div, and left for Agra Div on the afternoon of the 24 h ult, where he took over charge from Mr H H Gahan, on the afternoon of the 28th idem.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 29th June 1876.*)

The Com-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

72nd Highlanders—Lt Robert Henry Brooke-Hunt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Gibbon, promoted, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Duke-in-C, dated 7th March 1876.

7th Native Infantry—Lt M J Gibbs, 22nd Regt, a candidate for the C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation dated 21st June 1876.

15th Native Infantry—Lt T G Barclay, 28th Regt, a candidate for the C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation dated 21st June 1876.

40th Native Infantry—Lt B Briscoe, 66th Regt, a candidate for the C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation dated 21st June 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lt R Wace to be Capt from the 19th January 1876.

Royal Engineers—Lt A G Clayton to be Capt from the 15th January 1876.

48 h Regiment—Lt T C Hood to be Capt from the 17th Nov 1875.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn W Jobson M D, to be Surg Maj from the 31 t March 1876.

Surgn R Turn-r, M D, to be Surgn Maj from the 31st March 1876.

With reference to G O C C dated 6th Dec 1875, Capt the Honorable G A V Bertie, Colds.-tream Guards, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirm d in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to M J Genl F F Mande., C B V C, Comdg the Allahbad Division, with eff ct from the 6th Dec 1875.

The following officers are reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee :—

By the Higher Standard—Lt G F Young, 30th N I, and Lt J F D Fordyce, 5th Bn Cavy, with great credit.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 5th June 1876 :—

Lt Chandos Hoskyns, RI Engrs.

(*Head Quarters Simla, 1st July 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lt Col B W Ryall, Offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Ward, retired, dated 29th May 1876.

34th Native Infantry—Maj W F Craig Jacob, Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, until the return from furlough of Capt Pratt.

46th Native Infantry—Capt W G Maitland, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1-t Wing Subn, vice Udny, who vacates on promotion.

Col A Eld rton, Bengal S C, doing general duty at Barrackpore is transferred to Allahabad, and will join that station on the expiration of his general leave of absence.

Maj G C Ud-y, S C, late 1st Wing Subn, 44th N I, is posted to Fort William for general duty.

Capt A Landon, General List, Infantry, returned from employment in the P W Dept, is attached for duty to the 8th N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 19th June 1876, directing Surgn Maj R W Cunningham, M D, to take medical charge of the 106th N I.

Umballa Brigade Order, d ted the 22nd June 1876, directing Maj A P Garnett, 11th Hussars, to assume command of the station.

2nd Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas—Regtl Order, dated the 12th June 1876, making the follow ng appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lt W Hill :—

Lt W P Newall, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duti-s.

Lt H S Wheatley, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj L Ketchen, (B Batt'y, F Bgde,) to Cashmere, from the 11th May to the 11th Nov, on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted in G O C C of the 4th April 1876, p 147.)

Royal Artillery—Col G Selby, (21st Bgde,) to remain at Coonoor, from the 9th July to the 24th Oct, on private affairs, in extension.

Lt Col J K-lly, (8th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board.

Surgn M j J M Fildes, M B, (11th Bgde,) for the 14th and 15th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Royal Engineers—Lt W G Bowyer, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt Col J Gammell, C B, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Maj C E Rennie, to England, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C 9th March last, p 102.

Bengal Infantry—Col W Q Fogson, (2nd in Comd 6th N I,) to Simla and hills north of Dehra, from the 27th May to the 27th Nov, on private affairs.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 4th July 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

29th Regt—Lt Martyn John Edward Fenwick to be Adjt, vice Boydell, deceased, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commdg-in-C, dated 16th June 1876.

The following officers are confirmed :—

Royal Artillery—Lt H J O Walker to be Capt from the 14th June 1876.

4th Regt—Capt R G Newbigging to be Maj from the 20th July 1875.

The undermentioned offic r is reported to have passed in Military Surveying and Field Engineering at the Thomason College, Roorkee :—

M-j E R C Wilcox, B I S C, passed with the "ordinary certificate."

Vety Surgn J K Grainger, doing duty with A-8th Bgde R A at Jullundur, is directed to proc ed to Peshawar for duty. To travel at the public expense.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Eastern Frontier Division Order, dated the 17th June 1876, appointing Capt H M Evans 2nd in Comd 43rd N I, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate at a Court Martial assembled for the trial of Subadar Assistant Surgeon Doolloo Mull.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 11th May 1876, directing Col H D Manning, Comdt 25th N I, to assume command of the station, vice Col J W Sherer, proceeded on leave, and during the absence of the Maj Genl Comdg on inspection duty.

25th Foot, (1st Batn)—Regtl Order, dated the 4th April 1876, appointing Lt Col C W Pearse, to officiate as Supernr, vice Capt W G Thomas, appointed Offg Bgde Maj at Cawnpore.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 12th June 1876, appointing Lt H F Wynyard, (Adjt and Offg 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties as 2nd Squadron Subn, with effect from the 25th April 1876, vice Capt G W Willock, proceeded on sick leave.

36th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 20th June 1876, making the following appointments :—

Capt J W A Michell, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd. vice Worsley, on furlough.

Lt T G Thomson, Adjt and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Michell.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Vety Surgn J S W Skoulding, (F Bgde) to Murree, from the 3rd July 1876 to the 3rd Jan 1877, on medical certificate.

15th Hussars—Sub-Lt A E Studd, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-1st Foot—Lt J B H Read, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr B A Fox, Extra Asst Comr, Jhelum, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 5th to 14th June 1876, both days inclusive.

M G L Smith, Asst Comr, from the Delhi to the Gurdaspur Dist, as a temporary arrangement.

The services of Mr R W Pocock, Extra Asst Comr, are temporarily placed at the dis-osal of the Chief Court of the Punjab with a view to his acting as Depy Registrar of that Court.

Capt J B Hutchinson, Asst Comr, in charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub-division of the Jhelum Dist, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one mon'h, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd June 1876.

Mr R M Dane, Asst Comr, Shahpur, is appointed to the charge of the Pind Dadan Khan sub-division of the Jhelum Dist, during the absence of Capt J B Hutchinson.

Mr C Reynolds, Asst Comr, Lahore, has obtained examination leave of absence for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th, June 1876.

Mr C Reynolds, Asst Comr, in charge of the outpost of Mardan, in the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar Dist, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June 1876.

Capt K Warburton, Asst Comr, Peshawar, is appointed to the charge of the outpost of Mardan, in the Yusafzai sub-division, of the Peshawar Dist, during the absence of Capt T J C Plowden.

The Hon the Lt-Gov r is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1868, to appoint Mr Richar l Morris Dane, Asst Comr, Lahore, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab, and its dependencies.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D H Hunter, Asst Dist Supt of Police, officiated as Dist Sup of Police, Amritsar, during the above notified absence of Mr Herdon.

Mr H W Jackson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Jullundur, has obtained an extension of three months' leave of absence without pay, in addition to that granted him by Punjab Govt Order, No 129, of the 15th Nov 1875.

Mr F L Edwards, Dist Supt of Police, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for seventy-three days, with effect from the 1st Aug next and September.

Mr W McG Dyedale, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Ferozpore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Karnal, vice Mr Edwards, on leave, with effect from the above date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj-Genl J D Campbell, R E, Supt'dg Engr, 3rd Circle, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Durin-z Maj-Gen Campbell's absence Mr F Kirby, Ex Engr, Kangra Roads Division, will officiate as Supt'dg Engr, 3rd Circle.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 14 ,,	3-30 P.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 15 ,,	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	,, 15 ,,	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 10

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

The Mahomedans are repressing the rising of the Christians in Bulgaria. The *Daily News* published on Saturday some atrocious details which Mr. Disraeli had doubted.

Replying to questions in Parliament last night, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli both said that Government awaited answers to an inquiry sent to Sir George Elliot at Constantinople. They hoped the details were overdrawn, but in the meanwhile Her Majesty's Government was urging the Porte to mitigate the severities practised by the Mahomedan populace on the Christians.

THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 11TH JULY.

The Czar and the Emperor Joseph have agreed to a policy of non-intervention, reserving their right to mediate until the war shows some decisive results.

LONDON, 10TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅛

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105

Bar Silver 47

The sum of £385,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure.—Branksome Hall.

Correction.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 77

4½ per cent do. 77

5½ per cent do. 80

THERE is something in the present trial in Kattywar which recals the free life on the Scottish Borders two centuries ago. All the parties in the dispute seem to have had a good fight of it when the Thakore's Captain, with four or five hundred men at his back, went to collect the rents at Timba; and already the evidence gives a good glimpse into Rajpoot life in its rougher places in Kattywar. The Political officers of the British Government can have no sinecure in that part of the country. They have a hot and "tetchy" class of people to deal with—a class, moreover, who are as proud and jealous of their privileges as any Highland chief. Our correspondent, the other day, in his interesting description of the causes which have led to the present trial, incidentally mentioned that there were rumours that a complaint was to be made in Court that Captain Hunter, the Assistant Political Agent, has taken up the position of a partisan in the disputes between the Thakore and his subjects, and had unfairly favoured the Thakore. Our correspondent has since written to us that he has found, from his observations on the spot, that there is nothing to justify these rumours, and that owing to their groundlessness it would be impossible for any counsel to complain of Captain Hunter's impartiality. For our own part we never gave credence to the rumours alluded to, and the only reason which could have induced our correspondent to mention them in his letter was that of giving a fair account of what was being said by the various parties on both sides of the case. In a party dispute like that which is now being fought out at Songhud, not with guns and swords but the more civilised though almost equally dangerous weapons of British law, it is not to be wondered at if such rumours arise, and doubtless Captain Hunter can afford to reckon them at their true value.

IN a case of cheating which was tried the other day in the Criminal Court of Sessions we observed that the prisoner, a native, was undefended and was allowed to take the somewhat unusual course of defending himself, while an experienced counsel, Mr. Browning, was opposed to him. We think it would have been only fair to the man if the Judge had asked some of the junior counsel, who were sitting at the bar doing nothing and would therefore have been glad of something to do, to conduct the prisoner's defence. It is the practice in the Old Bailey Courts and the Circuit Courts throughout England for a Judge, when a prisoner is undefended and does not plead guilty, to ask some junior counsel to take the case in hand, the counsel's fee being paid out of the funds of the Court. The desirability of following this practice is even greater in India than in England, where it is almost a farce to pit a native, ignorant alike of the English language and the forms of English law, against an experienced English barrister.

A CORRESPONDENT somewhat maliciously suggests that in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, the best thing England could do would be to get the occupation of Egypt performed by contract. Some enterprising Parsee would, he says, be certain to do it on very favourable terms by entering into negotiations and arrangements with all the native Chiefs who have any military rabble to spare! The idea is at all events novel, but we wonder what the Egyptians would have to say to the matter. Would they not protest against being burdened with more than the orthodox number of Plagues?

EXPERIMENTS have shown that the cohesive force of teak wood varies from 13,000 to 15,000lbs. per square inch, the weight of its modulus of elasticity is 21,67,000lbs. per square inch according to some experiments and the weight of a cubic foot of seasoned wood varies from 41 to 53 lbs.

Representing the strength of oak by 100, that of	
teak will be	109
Stiffness of oak by 100	126
Toughness of oak by 100	94

so that except in toughness, it is superior to oak. It is right, however, to observe that the experiments were made with two or three selected specimens of teak and with only one mean specimen of oak.

IT will be seen from our report of the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the Town Council that a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for footpaths in the native town laid with asphalte.

ON the 21st of last month Lord Northbrook and Sir Salar Jung were to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford.

MR. W. H. JOHNSON, Joint Commissioner on the part of H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir at Ladakh, was expected in Srinagar on the 3rd or 4th instant.

ONE hundred and ninety-eight arrivals of European visitors were reported up to the 1st instant in Srinagar, where, a Punjab paper says, cholera is decreasing.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 6¼d. per rupee. Schedule 23 of the Tariff table is therefore in force until further notice.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* hears that the modification in the Judicial Scheme for the Punjab will be the substantive appointment of Judicial Assistants with retrospective effect from 1st April last, in three grades of Rs. 1,000, 800 and 700 respectively.

BEARING out our bulletin of the 3rd instant, says the Lahore paper, we may mention on good authority that some time ago a query was received in India from England, enquiring how many men could be spared in the event of hostilities. The answer was 40,000 Europeans!

THE following story is worth telling. An inhabitant of a town in Ireland, where good whiskey is manufactured, was recently imprisoned for theft. He was very indignant.—"Me native city has trated me badly," he exclaimed, as he was being led from the dock "but I love her still." The judge laughed. "Probably Pat, her still is the only thing about her that you do love." The unhappy man went away comforted.

IN the general report on the operations of the Topographical Surveys of India for the season 1874-75, just published, we notice that the total results are, of final Topography, 21,731 square miles, on the one inch and half inch scales, and triangulation in advance of detail survey, 22,644 square miles. Seven different parties were engaged during the season from October 1874 to September 1875, at a cost of Rs. 4,14,344 or Rs. 19·1 per square mile.

THOMAS MARTIN, to whose case we referred yesterday, was finally disposed of at his trial at Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Friday last, for having taken a watch from Messrs. Black and Murray for the purpose of using it till his own was fit for use, and then disposing of it himself in Bombay. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Piffard, but the jury, without retiring, found him guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mysore writes to the *Bangalore Examiner*:—"Yesterday was a gala day. Some of the merchants of this town closed their shops and went to the Karanji plain to fly kites. Even the bright, intelligent young Maharaja, with the Controller, was seen amusing himself by flying kites, standing on one of the highest terraces in the pleasure garden (Khasa Bungalow). Hundreds of kites were seen in the sky and it was a very picturesque sight indeed."

ON the 27th of May last, the King of Siam laid the first stone of a new palace at Bangkok. The *Siam Advertiser* says that the new palace will be a magnificent structure with about 300 feet of frontage. It has been designed by Mr. Clunis, an English architect, who is well known in the East in connection with his building of the Town Hall in Singapore and other public edifices. His Majesty has entrusted to Mr. Clunis the entire supervision of the erection of this handsome structure, and the new palace will doubtless be the best modern building in this part of the world.

THE Governments of New Zealand and New South Wales have recently directed attention to the desirability of making provision for a second telegraph cable to connect the Australasian colonies with the rest of the world. The proposal made for a conference of representatives of the Australian colonies and New Zealand to consider the subject has met with the approval of the Victorian Government, and it will doubtless receive the assent of all the colonies interested. The cable is still interrupted between Port Darwin and Java. The *Melbourne Argus* of June 12 says:—"We have now been without direct cable communication with Europe for nearly two months, and the inconvenience has been severely felt, especially by the mercantile community."

AN ingenious doctor recently discovered that mosquitoes were a blessing in disguise, but nevertheless most people still consider them to be one of the plagues of life, and they may therefore possibly be grateful to be told of a new way of discomfiting the small torments. A writer says:—"Lately my brother-in-law, being very much disturbed in his sleep by mosquitoes, took it into his head to place a young plant of eucalyptus in his room over night. From that moment the insects disappeared, and he slept in comfort. I have been following his example with the same result." We trust that some Bombay philanthropist will be able to supply the demand for "young eucalyptus" that is sure to arise here after the reading of the above cheering paragraph.

WE extract the following information from the latest number of the *Siam Weekly Advertiser*:—"The King of Siam makes known to all men that Chow Int'ara-wichaiyanon-p'ahon t'ape-p'akdee Sri-yonang-k'a-dansi-racha-wongsa Maha-prat'ate-sarat Prach'a-t'ibo-din P'isi-nak'ara-p'ip'ong Damrong-p'ip'at Ch'i-yangk'a-racha-wrong Chow Nak'aun Chiengmai, when His Majesty sent an Ambassador to Calcutta to make a treaty, this Chief of Chiengmai sent his son, who awaited them at Maulmain and accompanied them to Rangoon. It is proper that the King of Siam makes the Chief of Chiengmai first among the chiefs of the northern provinces. The King therefore gives to him a badge of honour, as a pledge of His Majesty's favour. The seal of the honourable gift is Maha-sura p'aun, (the great decoration). It is a token of the respect in which he is held by the King of Siam."

THE Lahore paper publishes the following Cabul news:—"With the permission of the Ameer, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Turkistan, had an interview with the imprisoned Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Ameer's eldest son; and heartily sympathising with him, strongly advised him to acknowledge Sirdar Abdoola Jan as the heir-apparent, and to submit himself entirely to the views and policy of the Ameer. Sirdar Yakoob Khan gave no answer, but contented himself with merely inquiring into the state of affairs at Maimena. The ex-Meer of Maimena is detained as a State prisoner at Cabul, and kept under surveillance. It is expected that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan will either soon return to his Government of Turkistan, or be deputed to command the expeditionary forces sent against the independent States of Chittral and Bajour, which the Ameer purposes to attack very shortly."

WE read in the *Melbourne Argus*, of June 12 to hand on Monday, that some interest has been excited by the exhibition in the window of Messrs. Alston and Brown, of Collins-street, Melbourne, of articles of clothing manufactured from Australian-grown silk. The articles consisted of a pair of socks, made at the Australian Silk Growers' Depot, 7 Charles-street, Grosvenor-square London, and a lady's scarf, made by Messrs Potts, Wright, and Co., Macclesfield. The raw silk from which these things were made was taken to Europe by Mrs. Bladen Neill in December last. There is also a skein of carded and spun silk from the mills of Mr. Brooklehurst, Macclesfield. The experts who have examined these articles report very favourably on their quality. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Alston and Brown, who is now in London, writes to say that Australian silk is considered by manufacturers to be much superior to Italian or Chinese silk, and it is expected that silk-growing will become a most important industry in the Australian colonies.

WHEN Lord Palmerston about twenty years ago wished to create Lord Wensleydale a Life Peer, the Tory Peers almost foamed at the mouth at the thought of a Peer of the realm being created without the title going on to his descendants. Yet recently Mr. Disraeli quietly introduced the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill into the Lower House (it having already passed the Upper House) by which it is enacted that Life Peers shall be created from amongst eminent barristers and judges who shall decide appellate cases in the Upper House. This change may turn out to be much more important than it at first seems to be, writes a London correspondent of a Calcutta paper, for it may eventually lead to the appointment of eminent men in literature and science as "Life Members" of the Upper House, and in this way the House of Lords may possibly become in time something like an assemblage of Senators. There are, of course, numbers of eminent men to be found in England who would not object to accept the title of a Life Peer, but who would shrink from entailing that burden upon their descendants.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* has found a reason why the see of Calcutta is still without an occupant. The reason is a bad one but it is better than none at all. Our contemporary says:—"We are inclined to believe that the motive which would cause any one to whom it is in the least likely to be offered to hesitate to accept it would be the sense of the overwhelming responsibilities of the largest diocese in the world, and the one most difficult of administration. It is all very well to speak of choosing from the clergy already in India: where is the man to be found possessing the necessary qualifications? We have, doubtless, self-devoted men; we have men of high cultivation and thought; we have men full of energy and zeal; we have men of wonderful strength and physical power; we have men free from many ties of home and family; but where are the men with all these qualifications combined, for that is the kind of man required for an Indian Bishopric." Responsibilities, however, belong to a diocese like that of London, but then the income of Calcutta is about Rs. 3,000 a month and London is £10,000 a year. But we must bear in mind that Calcutta "is unhealthy."

AT Damoh, in the Central Provinces, the people are afflicted with the guinea-worm, and they may be seen limping about in large numbers from the effects of that horrible malady. The tanks are reported to be very foul and to have very little water in them, besides being used by dhobies and others. A correspondent writing to a contemporary says:—"As regards what the people have to say about the guinea-worm it is no uncommon thing to be told that some are attacked every year, and when you sympathize with them they will tell you that their father and grand-father had it also, thinking it to be a correct sort of thing to have it, than otherwise. They are very particular in relating to you the feelings they have, and about the guinea-worm's wandering about from one place to another, usually making towards the toes. Sometimes, though rarely, the worm comes out whole, when it looks like fine white thread. At other times, it does so in a different manner, when much more annoyance is experienced. Apparently, all castes appear to be attacked alike, the religious brahmin and money-craving baniya, as well as the Komar and Kachis. The Mussulman population is here comparatively small, but they also become subjects of it. There is a very wide spread faith in the application of the leaves of the neem tree. The now prevailing guinea-worm has had its day, and will soon leave us as the tanks fill, and we shall not again see such a number of cripples until the dry season again comes round."

WE read in the Bangkok paper of June 1st that there are comparatively few foreign residents who are aware of the progress made by the present King of Siam in the erection of buildings for public purpose. The financial department of the country is now conducted in a large and elegant building close to the palace gates. The many spacious rooms and offices are lofty, well ventilated and kept scrupulously clean. Rows of desks with their attendant clerks, shroffs and messengers fill each apartment, and the business is carried on with an amount of order and quietness which would not disgrace any banking establishment in Europe. There is not a single sign of the betel nut to be seen in any part of the building, and this alone is a significant fact to any one possessing the slightest knowledge of Siamese habits. The financial department is under the immediate superintendence of the King's brother and uncle assisted by a competent staff of well-tried men of known honesty. There is also an Audit Office, presided over by one of the half-brothers of the King, in which all Government accounts, estimates of supplies, &c., are subjected to a rigorous scrutiny before being submitted to His Majesty for final sanction. The King himself is a harder worker than many of his officials.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following remarks, gained from a medical source, on the blood:—"Medical practitioners are devoting great attention to the methodical study of the blood. There are many things in a drop of blood. It contains a world of little organs, and only those who have taken the trouble to study in the foot of a frog, or in the membrane of the wing of a bat, the mechanism of circulation, can comprehend what is blood. Examined under the microscope, the blood is seen to wend its way through a net-work of *routes*, the little flattened globules pressing or knocking against each other, every one in a hurry, endeavoring to be first, and to arrive at a common rendezvous. These millions of tiny globules appear to possess not only life, but instinct. Their business is serious; they carry with them life and action; they are charged with the dissemination of the oxygen inhaled by the lungs, and which they carry to every point of the organism; to the brain, to excite thought; to the muscles, to impart the conditions of movement; and to the viscera to aid the play of all the machines which work in that great manufactory of the system. When the globules are not numerous, the organs go slower; when in sufficient number, the organs become animated. The thousandth part of a cubic yard of blood contains from 5 to 6 millions of red globules, while the thirteenth of the weight of the human body is blood, and the latter is a little denser than water. Besides the red, there are white globules; the latter are present during inflammations; they separate the tissue, twinge the nerves, and when they accumulate, form abscesses. M. Grancher, counted from 8 to 9,000 of these white globules, as easy to be enumerated as the red, in the thousandth part of a cubic yard. The regularity and activity of the circulation of the blood exercise an important influence on our sensations and upon the lucidity of the intellectual operations. A drop of blood in excess in the brain, can exalt the qualities of that organ just as a slight diminution can depress them. Modifications in the circulation of the blood are reflected in modifications of brainwork. Man is in a different psychological state in the morning as compared with the evening; before as after his meals; before as after exercise. The judgment varies after a repast as after a sleep. The proverbs are expressive which state, that an empty stomach has no ears, and that the night brings sagacity. There are some persons whom it is not desirable to visit till they have dined, and the melancholy after a douche momentarily gay. The loss of memory, the perversion of the sensations, have for origin a modification in the supply of blood to the brain; an increase in this circulation tends to develop superior intellectual faculties; an excess will suddenly extinguish them. It appears to be true then, that nothing approaches so near to genius—as madness.

BOMBAY.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Ramjee Wittoo, a peon in the service of Mr. P. Hamilton, undertaker and sculptor, appeared yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained a summons against Mr. C. J. Houston, the headmaster of the Diocesan School, charging him with an assault on the day previous, when he presented the accused with a bill from his master for the hire of carriages, &c. The summons were made returnable on the 19th instant.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a Mahomedan, named Shaboodeen Ahmedshaw, and three others were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Chaus Mohla and the rest, together with No. 1, with being found gaming therein with cards, dice and money. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 3 each.

MR. HARRY LESLIE.—Many in Bombay who remember Mr. Harry Leslie, of Dave Carson's troupe, will be sorry to hear of his death, which occurred at Alligurh last Monday. The evening's entertainment in which he was taking part was scarcely concluded when Mr. Leslie was seized with heat apoplexy and expired in a few minutes. Mr. Leslie with his troupe had, in conjunction with the Davenport Brothers, lately been giving a series of performances in Bengal and Northern India.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, three cart drivers, Khunloo Luximan and two others, were fined Rs. 2 each; Wittoo Byajee, another cart driver, was fined Rs. 3; and another, named Mahadoo Chimna, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court, Khondee Dhondoo, a cart driver, was fined Rs. 7 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for a similar offence of torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, also an agent to the same Society as Mr. Nutty.

KIDNAPPING.—A Hindoo, named Gunput Bapoo, of the coppersmith caste, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Goolam Mohideen Akbeeware, whom he charges with kidnapping. The complainant alleges that on Sunday last about 8 A.M. the accused came to his house at Pydownee during his absence and enticed away his son, named Vishnoo, a boy about 12 years of age, to accused's residence at Bengalpoora, where complainant found his son conversing with the accused, but on attempting to gain admittance, with the assistance of a police peon, he was refused admission into the accused's premises. The complainant also alleges that about two years ago the same accused succeeded in converting another son of complainant's, named Nanabhai, aged 18 years, to Islamism, and feared in the case of his son Vishnoo will be attended with the same result.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Poona Philharmonic Society was held this afternoon at 4-30 at the Badminton Court, to make arrangements for the ensuing season. The Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, the Hon'ble Major-General Kennedy, Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, and Major Justice have consented to serve on the Committee. In the days when Lord Napier of Magdala was Commander-in-Chief at Poona, the Philharmonic Society was a living and working institution.—*Deccan Herald*, July 11.

OUR WEATHER.—We have not had much rain for the past few days. We have high winds and gusty squall, which seem to drive away all the rain clouds to other localities. The dust is actually beginning to be trouble. some again, and we shall be glad to have some showers to water our roads and make the station fresh and pure again. Each morning it has seemed as if it would rain, but we fear that we shall be disappointed as long as the present high winds continue to blow. The hills are beginning to look green and there is a rich carpet of verdure in the valleys. Altogether the season hitherto has been exceedingly pleasant. We hope it will continue to be so.—*Id.*

MRS. BEAUMONT'S FANCY BAZAAR.—Mrs. Beaumont's Fancy Bazaar, which has been for several years past a principal, and certainly the most unexceptionable event of the Poona season, will be held on the 8th and 9th of August next. Advertisements will in due time notify all particulars as to place and hours of exposition. The Bazaar of 1876 will surpass and excel all that have preceded it in the quantity, variety and quality of its treasures, which consist of contributions from "cunning women" of London, (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin and Paris. A defect which was noticeable in the preceding bazaars will be found amply supplied in the present one—we allude to the want of articles useful and ornamental for gentlemen. The bazaar of the present season will be found complete in this respect. It will be held under the same high and distinguished patronage as in former seasons; and the goodness and beauty of Poona will preside at the tables. It will be a "*Fancy* Bazaar" in every respect save the prices of its articles—these having been fixed in strict accordance with the intrinsic worth of the articles. The object of the bazaar is the same purely benevolent one as in former years: it is for the maintenance of Mrs. Beaumont's orphanage for native girls. A goodly number of such orphans are educated and trained in this institution for future usefulness. Their education is of a solid useful character, and their training thoroughly christian. There are many excellent christian wives and mothers scattered over the country who have been brought up in this truly benevolent and admirable institution. Nothing would more conduce to cheerful and liberal purchasing at the coming bazaar than to witness the intelligence, happiness and goodness of the orphans who enjoy the precious benefits of the institution of which the bazaar is the chief means of support.—*Id.*

MAJOR MORAT'S CASE.—Major Moray, of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment Native Infantry, has charged a Bengalie moochee under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, for bringing "a false charge of offence made with intent to injure" and John Oriental King, under section 109 of the Indian Penal Code, for aiding and abetting the above offence, before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace. The case was fixed for hearing yesterday, but on the application of the mookteear for the defence of the moochee, the case has been postponed till to-morrow (Wednesday) at half-past ten o'clock.—*Poona Observer*, July 11.

CHOLERA AT PUNDERPOOR.—We regret to hear that cholera has made its appearance amongst the pilgrims at Punderpoor, and every day from twenty to thirty persons fall victims to this dire disease. The military authorities have adopted precautionary measures in calling upon the civil authorities to prevent the pilgrims afflicted with the pestilence to enter the military cantonments. We hope that the civil authorities are likewise adopting similar measures to prevent the pilgrims from entering the civil lines, or the city. The Ullund and Daw palkees which have proceeded to Punderpoor through Poona, and which will return here some time next week should also be prevented from entering the city.—*Id.*

AN INQUIRY.—In our last issue we mentioned that a European gentleman connected with the Telegraph Department had been charged with having caused grievous hurt to a native in the Thurr and Parkur District from the effects of which the man is alleged to have died. The case is to be investigated on the 6th instant. We are not a little surprised though we need not be considering how things are carried on in Sind under the present *régime*, to learn that there are rumours current as to the *modus operandi* adopted by the Police of collecting evidence. It is stated that some of the witnesses have been placed under Police restraint and their movements carefully watched. The facts as revealed to us show clearly that the death of the man was occasioned by natural causes. The simple circumstance of the accused himself being in a state of physical prostration from long illness proves conclusively that he had not the strength to inflict injuries of the nature he is alleged to have inflicted. The deceased was well enough, and apparently strong enough to undertake a journey on camel back to a place some thirty miles from Thurr and Parkur.—*Sindian*, July 5.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, July 10	0 45	0 8	0 6
Previously registered	15 8	18 65	15 60
Total up to date...	15 53	18 73	15 66

THE RECENT BANK FORGERIES.

LAST week the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter, distributed the sum of Rs. 200, sent by Messrs. Gaddum & Co., as a reward to the police officers who rendered active service in detecting, recovering, and bringing the forgers to justice, for forging cheques on the name of that firm for a sum of Rs. 21,000 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 on the National Bank of India. This amount was accepted by the Commissioner. The National Bank of India, for whom a sum of Rs. 25,000 was recovered, forwarded a sum of Rs. 150 as a reward to be distributed amongst the police officers who rendered service in the recovery of the money; but was politely returned with a suitable letter from Sir Frank Souter, declining the acceptance of the reward. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank sent no reward whatever. Sir Frank Souter in disposing of the Rs. 200 sent by Messrs. Gaddum and Co., added to it a sum of Rs. 75 from the Secret Service Fund of the Bombay Police Establishment, and distributed the Rs. 275 as follows:—To Mr. Superintendent Smith, of the Fort or A. Division, Rs. 50; Mr. Inspector Framjee Bhicesjee Rs. 50; Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, Chief Inspector of the Detective Establishment Rs. 50; Wittoo Jemadar, of the Detective Force, Rs. 50; Mr. Inspector Reed, Rs. 20; and the balance of Rs. 55 was distributed amongst the remainder of the native police constables who assisted in the business. The Commissioner, in handing the reward to Mr. Inspector Framjee, remarked that he was extremely pleased to find that, although one of the forgers or prisoners was a very near relative of his, he made no distinction when he found that he was conducting in a criminal transaction, but used the same vigilance in bringing him before a court of justice as he would a stranger, and appreciated the conduct of Mr. Framjee throughout the whole proceeding.

FLIGHT FROM AN INFURIATED HUSBAND.

ON Monday evening last, a Portuguese woman, the wife of Robert McBarnett, jumped out of a window on the third storey of the house in which she was residing, in No. 13 street, Cammatoepoora, on to the tiled roofing of a house that adjoins her own, and from thence made a jump out into the street, a height of about twenty-five feet; fortunately the poor woman was not killed on the spot; however, she received a severe shock to her whole system, and internal injuries, although no bones were fractured. The unfortunate woman was immediately attended to by her neighbours and associates who went to her assistance, rendering every possible means for restoring her as she was lying insensible on the street. Upon enquiry it was discovered that her husband, McBarnett, who is a West Indian, was frequently in the habit of ill-treating her, in consequence of which she decamped from his protection for the last five days, but through considerable persuasion she was induced, by a neighbour friend of hers, to return to her husband's house. The husband, it appears, had just returned from his work, his occupation being that of a stevedore, frequently absented himself for a couple of days together and even at nights. On this evening it appears he charged her with infidelity and commenced to slap her face and ultimately got hold of a pair of scissors and cut off her hair close up to the root as possible, leaving it hanging in two plaits behind her head. He then returned towards the room door to close it from within; the woman then became alarmed, for she apprehended that his intention in so doing was to give her a sound beating. She thereupon jumped out of the window that opened out on to the tiled roof of the adjoining house and jumped into the street as above mentioned. The woman was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, and the man McBarnett taken in custody by the police.

CRICKET.

THE Bombay Gymkhana match last Saturday was an Eleven of the Gymkhana against Seventeen other players. It was notified that play was to commence at 12 o'clock instead of nominally at 10-30 as before, so that what little business fortunate people find to do on Saturdays in the monsoon, might be got through by midday. The captain of the seventeen having won the toss, determined that he would not consign his team to the tender mercies of a July sun, and at half past twelve the eleven had to turn out. The young idea had evidently been taught to some purpose and kept bowling, shooters with so much success that wickets fell fast until the Forrester made himself free to stop the frequent shivering of timber, by a steadiness of play which elicited groans from the perplexed bowlers. By half-past one o'clock 7 wickets had fallen for 25 runs, and an adjournment was made for tiffin. A most ample spread was laid in the Gymkhana Hall, and was done full justice to,—so much so that the efforts of the Eleven after tiffin to dislodge their opponents from the wickets showed a manifest falling off in force, and runs came apace, though various bowlers were tried. At about 4 o'clock the innings of the Seventeen terminated for 122 runs, Gray, Chalmers, Young, and Forrest being the only scorers of double figures.

It is not an easy thing to get a ball well away with seventeen men on guard in every direction. There was some kindness, however, displayed in the missing of certain catches, which might, if made, have caused a difference to the result of the match. Seven of the Eleven and that bad scorer *Mr. Wides* got into double figures. Messrs. Read and Mosey were credited with all the wickets which fell. C. Young made a magnificent square leg hit over the trees, but unfortunately the ball struck against a passing shigram, or it might have been running till now. Play was continued till it was too dark to see, and the match ended in favour of the Eleven who scored 192 for 10 wickets. Gray for the Seventeen fielded brilliantly, and a well known lawyer made a justly applauded catch. W. Young was effective at the wickets, and somebody bowled any quantity of wides.

The following is the score:—

THE SEVENTEEN.

R. S. Read, c N. Oliver, b C. Young	0
Jas. Moore, b Wyer	0
W. Murray, b C. Young	1
C. Gray, c Wyer, b C. Young	10
H. W. Jones, b C. Young	0
A. B. Chalmers, c and b Alcan	24
W. Young, c Cameron, b C. Young	11
L. Forrest, c Tegnest, b Alban	31
W. LeGeyt, b C. Young	0
W. Nicholson, b Lang	7
Captain Merryat, b Alban	0
H. Cartwright, c Lang, b Alban	5
D. Mackenzie, b N. Oliver	0
H. Cornwall, c Fulton, b Alban	5
L. Crawford, not out	11
H. Maxwell, c Lang, b N. Oliver	1
J. Oliver, b Wyer, b N. Oliver	0
Byes 6, Leg Byes 3, Wides 5, no Balls 1	15
Total...	121

THE ELEVEN.

M. R. Wyer, c Cornwall, b Moore	19
N. R. Oliver, c Gray, b Moore	15
W. A. Baker, c Maxwell, c Read	17
C. F. Alban, c Gray, b Read	32
R. Fulton, b Read	0
W. M. Tennent, c & b. Read	3
J. West, b Read	6
A. Melinch, c Crawford, b Read	35
W. Lang, c Crawford, b Read	2
C. Young, not out	33
C. A. W. Cameron, not out	13
Byes	1
Leg Byes	3
Wides	13
Total...	192

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.

IT was at first intended that on Saturday evening the game would have been A. to L. *versus* M to Z; but owing to a poor attendance of representatives for the former side, the idea of playing this game was totally relinquished. It was decided, however, that a scratch game should be substituted. Cannon and Maidment chose sides. Girding themselves respectively with red and blue bands, the ball was soon put into action, receiving its first kick from one of the blue wallahs. At the outset of the game, the reds played with uncommon vigour, and it appeared as if they would have succeeded in obtaining a goal in a short time; but the tide of contest soon turned; for Maidment, (blue) backed by the invincibles Harrington, McGarry, Walsh, Toompson and McClumpha made the reds practically to understand the value of their solidity, particularly the last named players' display of activity, in his reckless ball-in-hand career, was decidedly praiseworthy. For the resistance exhibited on the part of the reds (which, however, was not of a very long duration,) thanks are due to Lake, Muirhead, Spillane and C. Wilson, who were certainly indefatigable in repulsing the continuous assaults of the blues. The game, terminating in favour of the blues, they having once touched at goal, though failed at the place kick, was played throughout in a most spirited manner, and the amount of zeal with which the scuffles and scrambles were rendered, exported the admiration from the mass of spectators that surrounded the field.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.; Dr. Blaney; Dr. Cook; Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner; the Health Officer; the Executive Engineer; and the Collector were also present.

FIRE BRIGADE STORES.

The first matter taken up for consideration was the affixing the seal of the Corporation to a contract with Messrs. Nicol and Co. for the supply of Fire Brigade stores.

After some desultory conversation, the matter was adjourned.

REMISSION OF HOUSE RATE PROTESTED AGAINST.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, recommending the remission of rate from Sukeena Khanamee Beebee, widow of Aga Ally Akbar, on account of house rate, be written off on the ground of her being in poor circumstances, with remarks of the Remission of Assessment Sub-Committee and the dissent of Dr. Blaney on the above.

Mr. Succaram Narayen, for Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector, reported on the application as follows:—The writer is a widow so extremely poor that she has scarcely any assets worth offering in satisfaction of warrants. She has a property having two entrances, one facing the Moody Street and the other Rampart Row East. The property is assessed under two numbers. No. 19 Rampart Row East, to which the applicant refers, is in a decayed and neglected state, and has been vacant for the last four years. The writer solicits that the bills against the property may be remitted on account of her extreme poverty. They amount to Rs. 97-3-4.

The Commissioner referred the matter to the Remission of Assessments Sub-Committee, with the following remark:—It will be noticed that this case includes house rate, and there is no section in the Act expressly permitting house rate to be remitted. The only practice has been to write off balances apparently irrecoverable; and this practice, I think, is correct.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, members of the Remission of Assessments Sub-Committee, agreed to "write off the amount of this irrecoverable bill."

Dr. Blaney wrote the following protest against the proposal:—I think this is a case in which the Council should be both firm and just. Extremely sorry to differ from my colleagues in the Sub-Committee, I desire to give my reasons for declining to recommend any abatement in the rates and taxes which are due on this property. The property is described as a stable, and the Collector says it is "in a decayed and neglected state," and "has been vacant for the last four years." Now, it is neglected, because it has been vacant for four years, under what circumstances has the Municipality to be called upon to remit the rates and taxes? The answer is, upon the poverty of the owner. Nobody owning property in this part of the Fort can be in poverty. Vacant properties—permanent or vacant properties—are unknown here, and, as a matter of fact, all property here has a fairly high selling value. Both the want of a tenant and the neglect in which the property has been kept are wholly due to owner, who could have secured tenants by mortgaging the property and putting the premises in a habitable condition; or she could have sold the property, and if we are to believe the story of her poverty, it would be a very good thing for her to sell it. But suppose we remit all the rates and taxes for the last two years as prayed for by the owner, and on the grounds stated, then we must allow this property permanently to escape taxation. The owner says "I cannot get tenants and I am very poor," and should the Council be weak enough to reply that these are sufficient objections, we cannot in two after the payments of rates and taxes so long as the same objections continue to be urged by the owner. All that the Council can at present see about this property, is that it is to continue to be vacant and neglected. In appointing a Sub-Committee to report on cases such as the above, I think the Council expects that when the Sub-Committee recommends any remission of rates and taxes, it shall be in very exceptional and specially deserving cases. This is by no means one of such cases; for the contrary, the situation of the property should ensure its proper assessment, and the neglect of the property and the refusal to do anything with it except to leave it a nuisance to adjacent properties entitles the owner to no special indulgence. It being illegal to remit the house rate, that rate must be levied. With regard to the others, I am of opinion that they should be enforced.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that, as the Collector remarked, the property was in a dilapidated state, and it was uninhabitable.

The Commissioner said they could recover rates from her only by a suit, which would be a vexatious course.

Dr. Blaney said he had gone to the place to make personal enquiries, and he found that the poor widow is the owner of a large house, worth about Rs. 40,000, in which she lives. If rates were remitted in this case, there would be thousands of similar cases springing up.

Mr. Raghunath remarked that, if the property was vacant for two years, the owner was bound to give notice in order to obtain a remission of the taxes.

The Chairman said, if the house was vacant for two years, they might forego the house rate, as it appeared, in her ignorance, she gave no notice of the property being vacant; but then they must charge the other rates.

The Commissioner said they could only proceed against the applicant's personal property. They could not touch her immoveable property, even if she owned twenty houses or half Bombay.

Mr. Raghunath thought it would not be difficult to sue her in the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Dosabhoy said he took her to be a poor woman without any means. But if she had means, she might be arrested for the debt and put in jail, and she should then be forced to pay.

Mr. Nowrojee said he understood from the Collector's remarks that the woman had not a rupee of her own to pay the rates, which were considered to be wholly irrecoverable; and he therefore joined in the minute made Mr. Dosabhoy.

Mr. Fellows, the Collector, was called upon at the meeting to explain the report. He said it was

previously. Before Ali Mahomed threatened to disarm Mohobat was swaggering before the sentries. He did not say anything. He stood and twirled his moustache. Isaw Mohobat come out of the Deli, and watched him walking all the time till he stood before the police sentry. At first he carried his gun at the trail, and afterwards sloped it over his right shoulder. He took only one or two turns before the sentry. As soon as he came up, Ali Mahomed told him to go away or he would be disarmed. Ali Mahomed then at once gave the order to Oomar, Jemadar, to take his arms from him. When Ali Mahomed gave that order, Mohobat was walking towards the guard. There were two men on guard about ten double paces from the Chora, on the road leading to the Deli. Mohobat walked from the Deli to where the guard were, and walked across the road. He walked once across and back again. He was walking parallel with the guard when Ali Mahomed's order to disarm him was given. We could see the corner of the Chopat from the Chora. I did not see anybody on the Chopat that morning from where I was sitting. About 20 or 25 of us followed Mohobat. I had a loaded gun. No others of our men had any guns. I did not fire my gun that morning at all before Jhalam Singh's arrest, nor afterwards. The policemen had guns, and there were three or four of them among the 20 or 25 who followed Mohobat. They were behind me and I did not see them. That is why I said none of the others had guns. Those abreast of me had no guns. I found out afterwards that some of those behind me had guns. They fired at the people in the Deli after the Deli gates were shut. The volley fired from the Deli was fired before the gate was shut. I said before Captain Hunter in January that after the gate was shut the Girassias began to fire through the gate. I first saw Jhalam Singh when I was five or seven paces from the Deli gate. I had passed by the Chopat where Jhalam Singh was. Mohobat was three just entering the gate. There were two men with Jhalam Singh on the Chopat. One was Hasan Kissi and the other an old man whose caste I don't know. They were sitting down. When the Durbares men came up, Hasan got down, but the old man remained sitting. I don't know whether the old man was blind; I did not see whether he had any weapons. Hasan had a sword. He ran inside the Deli. I don't know what became of the old man who remained behind. I do not know that one of the Girassias' men, named Kalloo Maloo, was wounded by one of our men with a sword, or that he afterwards died in the Thakore's jail. I know a man named Boora, a sepoy at the Tanna at Timba. I was not there when he was in the fight. Before Captain Hunter, in January, I said that Jhalam Singh, who had not gone into the Deli, came towards us with a drawn sword and Ali Mahomed and Seerbhai got hold of him and took him to the Chora. I do not remember whether that was all that I said to Captain Hunter about Jhalam Singh on that occasion. After the volley from the Deli gate, I don't know whether the Durbaree men fired. I have heard that the tower has been destroyed. I don't know whether the whole Deli has been destroyed. I do not know that attempts were made by the Durbaree men to get into the Deli by scaling the walls.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—When we went first to the village, and the Girassias and their men were standing at the foot of the tower, they were outside the Deli. When Mohobat came out and walked up and down, the first thing Ali Mahomed said was to Oomar, whom he told to tell Mohobat that unless he went back he would be disarmed. Oomar told Mohobat, and he made an indecent gesture. Then Ali Mahomed gave the order to disarm him. Up to that time the men who followed Mohobat were all sitting down in and about the Chora. Ali Mahomed gave the order to Oomar and to those about him. It was not, I should think, said so loudly that the persons sitting on the Chopat could hear. The order was not given in a loud tone. When we followed him, Mohobat at once retreated. When he fired the shot, he was on the threshold of the Deli door. When I saw Jhalam Singh first, he was sitting, and he got up and drew his sword. Jhalam Singh was nearer the gate than I was when I first saw him. Between the time when we advanced to seize Mohobat, and the firing of the volley, there was sufficient time to load guns. There would not be time between Mohobat's shot and the firing of the volley to load. When I made the statements referred to before Captain Hunter, I did not give my own narrative, but answered questions put to me.

At Mr. Payne's suggestion the Court asked whether, when Mohobat left the Deli his gun was not cocked. The witness said there was a cap on the nipple, but the hammer was down. I saw that from where I was sitting at the Chora. He had the gun resting on his shoulder, with the hammer exposed to view. No circumstance particularly drew my attention to the gun. I was not then expecting a fight. Mohobat did not raise the hammer of his musket, until Jhalam Singh's order was given. As he retreated, Mohobat carried the gun in front of him, bringing it partly to the port, in a threatening manner. We did not get near enough to touch him. He (Mohobat) did not say —"keep off; I'll fire." We did not seize him because we were afraid of his gun. I am quite sure Mohobat did not fire before he got the order from Jhalam Singh. While we were following Mohobat, some of us called out "Disarm him, disarm him." After passing the tower we said to each other that if Mohobat went inside the Deli we would not get back. We were speaking like this when Jhalam Singh gave the order.

At the suggestion of Mr. Payne, the Court asked if during the four days the Durbaree men remained in the village, the Deli gate was left open. The witness replied that it was.

By the Court—I did not hear the Girassias inside the Deli say anything before or when Mohobat fired. There was confusion and shouting inside. I knew Jhalam Singh well before by sight.

At the suggestion of Mr. Branson—I could not recognise him by his voice. Jhalam Singh was near the Deli gate then we were when he gave the order to fire. I said before Captain Hunter in January—"We did not fire at Jhalam Singh at all. He was shut out by the Girassias as he was not quick enough to get inside before we came up. We saw him as we turned and seized him."

At the suggestion of Mr. Payne—I had seen Jhalam Singh before that, as we were advancing.

The next witness was Pudma Mawji, who at his previous examination, said—I am the Patel of Timba, and have lived there all my life. About 4 months ago, Ali Mahomed and the Durbar men came to Timba. The day before the fight, I went to the Deli, where the Girassias and their men were collected with guns and ammunition. I also thought a collision would result, and went to Hama Sheit. We two then went to our spiritual guides, Raghowji Brahmin, and Jeewa Thaker, and arranged to speak to Jhalam Singh, who is an old man. We went to the Deli, where there were 10 or 12 men, and told Jhalam Singh that he had better give up his arms, and submit to the Thakore, and send his men away. He replied that he would not give up his arms; that they would fight or die; and that either the Durbar Giras would be lost or theirs would. He also said we knew nothing about the matter. We then went home. Besides the 10 or 12 men I have mentioned, there might have been 20 or 30 were walking about inside. We went into the Deli towards evening. Meeroba had then gone to Shanta Kakra. The witness pointed out as among the men he saw in the Deli, prisoners Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12.)

Pudam Mowjee, now, in cross-examination by Mr Branson, said—I was examined by Captain Hunter on the 14th of January, at Timba. I went before Captain Hunter to give evidence voluntarily. I told Captain Hunter all that I knew.

Mr. Branson—Is this what you told Captain Hunter—"I am a resident of Timba, and on the morning of the fight, before it began, I went to the grain yard to fill my cart, and to take away the Wajee share to Palitana. When 2 or 3 carts had been filled, the disturbance began. We stopped our work, and took shelter from the firing behind a small hut. The bullets came from the tower of the Deli, and one went through the hut, and hit a koombie, Gopal, who was sitting on the other side, in the belly, but it being a spent ball it did not make a bruise. We then left that place, as it was dangerous, and went into the fields to escape from the bullets?"

The witness—Yes. That was all I knew at that time, when I gave evidence before Captain Hunter in January.

Cross-examination resumed—I afterwards gave evidence before Captain Hunter on the 15th of May. A sepoy told me to go and give evidence on that occasion. I was examined by Mr. Bowanidas (the public prosecutor). What I told on that occasion, I told to Harrishanker four or five days after the riot, and before I went before Captain Hunter in January. I did tell Captain Hunter all I knew on that first occasion.

Mr. Branson—Then how is it that you said a great deal more when before Captain Hunter in May? You then told a story for the first time about going to the Deli and advising Jhalam Singh to give up, and Jhalam Singh said—"No, we will fight or die." How was it you did not tell that on the first occasion?

The witness—I was not asked on that point on the first occasion. I only answered the questions put to me. A sepoy told me I was to give evidence as to the wounding of the koombie.

Mr. Branson—But you have told us you went entirely of your own accord before Captain Hunter on the first occasion, and that nobody told you. Now you say you were called by a sepoy.

The witness—I went to Purrabli, the place where the examination was being held, of my own accord, and then a sepoy called me from my uncle's house.

Mr. Branson—What explanation can you give of that?

The witness—A sepoy told me at Timba to go to Purrabli to give evidence, and at Purrabli another sepoy called me. I went to Purrabli by myself, and inquired where I was to give evidence. I was sent to Captain Hunter's tent, and I told him everything that had happened. A sepoy showed me the tent.

Mr. Branson—Before you left Timba, had you told Harrishanker about going to Jhalam Singh, and telling him to submit?

The witness—I told Harrishanker after the examination at Purrabli, five or six days after. When I said it was before that examinintor, I thought you were referring to my second examination.

Cross-examination resumed—It was a long time before the second examination that I told Harrishanker more than a month before. Harrishanker called me to the Chora and asked if I had given the advice I have stated to Jhalam Singh, and I said I had. No one was present except Harrishanker and the cook. I went to the Chora to sit down. Harrishanker was in the Utara behind the Chora. He did not ask me anything else. I told him I had been to advise Jhalam Singh, but he did not mind us. I went to the Deli after the Durbaree troops came. I went the first day, the second day, and the third day,—the day before the fight. I went after the idols had gone to sleep,—after sunset. When I was passing the Deli on the morning of the day before the fight, I saw men inside; and I went in the evening to advise Jhalam Singh. When I saw the men, I was going through the bazaar from my house, at the west of the village to the Soota's house at the other side. It is a common thing for the Girassias' men to have arms, and powder, and bullets. There are generally armed men sitting about the Deli gates. There were about 10 or 12 adult male Girassias living in the Deli, besides 10 or 12 sepoys, and five servants. When I went past the Deli in the morning, I only stopped about a moment. I only saw some 10 or 12 men there,—about the usual number. They were sitting and standing about, prepared with guns, powder, and bullets. I saw the ammunition being distributed. I did not speak to any of the men then. This was early in the morning, shortly after sunrise. I was at work and at home after that till sunset when I went to Hawawania's house. I thought when I saw the warlike preparations at the Deli in the morning there would be an outbreak sooner or later, and went into the fields to escape. I thought it my duty to try to prevent it. I waited till evening considering. Three persons went with me to the Deli, Hawawandas, Baghoo, and Jetta. There were seven, eight, or ten Durbaree men in the thanna at Timba, not more. The Deli has been destroyed, both the towers, and all the houses besides. The whole of the property of the Girassias has been taken away by the Thakore, and their families have been sent to Palitana. They were sent away in charge of sepoys in covered carts. The Girassias' fulwaddy (garden) has also been destroyed. It was destroyed the day after the disturbance. The Deli was destroyed a few days afterwards. The houses of the Girassias' servants have not been destroyed.

Re-examination by Mr. Payne—That people of the village and other villages were permitted to take things from the fulwaddy. Ali Mahomed, Hurryshunker, Pestonjee, and the fouzdar were there. The Girassia women were removed the day after the riot. The Deli was not destroyed when I gave my first evidence before Captain Hunter. About four days after the disturbance, the destruction of the Deli and the houses was commenced. They commenced to pull the houses down first, and then the Deli. The day after the riot, I heard Captain Hunter had arrived in the village, having come to see the place. I went to Captain Hunter's camp the day after he arrived. I saw Captain Hunter at Timba, sitting in the Chora. I did not stop to see what he was doing. I went to Purrabli because a sepoy told me to go. I merely answered the questions I was asked about the koombie. Hurrishunker lives at Palitana, but goes to Timba occasionally, and it is my duty to see him. After the troops came to Timba the Girassias did not walk about the village, as they were accustomed to do.

During the day, Mr. Branson called his honour's attention to the fact that the defence had not received certain papers that they had applied for. They had only received two or three papers.

His Honour—Yes, I went over the list and I'm sorry to say I can't give them to you.

Mr. Branson—The Court refuses to give them?

His Honour—Yes.

Mr. Branson handed in a written application signed by Jhalam Singh for Rs 15,000 to be granted from Jhalam Singh's property in the possession of the Thakore, for the purposes of the defence. The application contained an undertaking that all the money so granted not used fo the purposes of the defence should be returned.

His Honour reserved his decision till to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED RIOTERS AND MURDERS OF TIMBA.

SONGHUR, 6TH JULY.

The trial of the alleged rioters and murderers at Timba was continued to-day.

At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Branson applied that the witness he had referred to on the first day, who were in the custody of the Thakore, should be transferred from the charge of his officers to the Agency thanna and kept there during the trial, so that they would be free from any influences that might be brought to bear on them—he would not say by the Thakore's directions, but by his overzealous officers. As witnesses for the defence, it was advisable that they should be removed from any such influences. He could not ask the Court to release them, though they were confined by the Thakore apparently without any reason whatever.

Mr. Payne said these persons were in custody of the Thakore under very serious charges, and he was instructed to oppose their being removed from the Thakore's charge. There was no reason to suppose that any hardship, was inflicted upon them, and the agents from the other side were quite at liberty to see them.

His Honour asked what charges there were against the men.

Mr. Payne said they were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. One of them, Meeroba, was one of the men apprehended at Sonakaka. The other man had been ordered to give bail for good behaviour. He had refused to do so, and would be very properly kept in custody till he complied with the order.

Mr. Branson—Well, I don't know that he has been guilty of any very great dishonesty, but bail shall be given.

In answer to a question from the judge as to whether those men were manacled, Mr. Payne said Meeroba was, but the other man was not.

After some further conversation, His Honour consented to take the men over to the English thanna.

Mr. Payne complained that the witness whose evidence was not completed when the Court rose last evening had been kept in the thanna all night, in accordance with an application by Mr. Branson that he should not be allowed to communicate with the other witnesses. Mr. Payne said that would have the effect of intimidating the witnesses for the prosecution, as they would fancy the Court was displeased with them.

His Honour decided that it was necessary under such circumstances to keep witnesses separate. If other arrangements could be made to effect that object, there was no need to send them to the thanna.

Mr. Payne said he was instructed to oppose the application for a grant of Rs. 15,000 for Jhalam Singh's expenses. The Thakore objected to have to pay for the defence, and that was what it would really amount to, as all the property he had taken away belonging to Jhalam Singh was Rs. 500 and a few trifling ornaments.

Mr. Branson's clients stated that Rs. 80,000 had been taken away in hard cash, beside a number of horses and cattle of considerable value.

Mr. Payne said he was instructed that the Thakore would not consent to pay more than Rs. 1,000 in addition to the Rs. 1,000 already paid.

His Honour said the estate in which Jhalam Singh had a share had been under attachment for several years, and his share in the proceeds had not been taken by him, but was in deposit in the hands of the Thakore. Naturally that share was his property.

Mr. Payne, in answer to an inquiry from the bench, said Jhalam Singh's share of the attachment would amount to between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000. He was instructed, however, that it would take 10 years' application of the whole of Jhalam Singh's revenue, leaving him only Rs. 2 000 per annum, to pay off his present debt to the Thakore.

His Honour said in his position he could not order the Thakore, but his advice was that it would be the most dignified and the most equitable course for the Thakore to pursue to give Jhalam Singh, say Rs. 3,000, including the amount of his share of the attachment, and have done with it. That course would be the fairest and would show that the Thakore did not entertain any feeling of private animus.

Mr. Payne said there was no private animus at all.

Mr. Branson said Jhalam Singh's brothers, who held shares with him in the attachment, were willing to make over their shares for the defence.

His Honour said they had better write their shares over, and any civil court in the province would recognise the transfer.

Mr. Payne said he would give a reply to his Honour's proposition regarding the Rs. 3,000 to-morrow.

The examination of the witnesses was then proceeded with.

Pudam Mowjee, continuing the re-examination by Mr. Payne, said—Jumuloo Sidhi lived in the Deli before the troops came up. I used to see him there. He had a house in the village, and lived sometimes there, and sometimes in the Deli. Sepoy Calio, before the sowars came, lived in his house. He was away before the Durbaree men came, and previous to their arrival he returned. He then went to live in the Deli. Chandio, before the Durbaree men came, lived at his house in the village. After the sowars came he did not know where Chandio lived. I did not see him after the sowars came. Giglo Malak, before the sowars came, lived in his own house. Everybody went about his own business until the sowars came, when they assembled. Sahoo lived in the village previously, and afterwards they assembled, and lived in the Deli. I did not go to see. Gadioo ordinarily lived in his house, and cultivated his fields. Bejo, Jotia, Naran, Vasharam, Ramlo, Malo, Geego Perma, Naran Moolo, and Fasoo all lived in the village before the sowars came. Jeyta Mareshi came to live with one of the Girassias before the sowars arrived. He is not a regular inhabitant of the village. Vittoo is not a regular inhabitant of our village. He used to come every year. Purtab Singh Molwai used to come to sow wheat. He came after the Dewali. I saw him three or four days before the affray, in the fulwaddy. I saw Boja Walia about the village three or four days before. He is not a regular inhabitant. Alibai used to live in Lilewah and also in Timba. He has no house in Timba, but when he came there he lived in the Deli. I saw in the Deli when I went there the day before the fight, Ramdam Jeewa lived in the Deli. Meero Rugoonath used to live in the Chopat when he went to Timba. He went round to the villages to paint. Veloo Rama lived with his mother in the village. Koli Pancheo lived in the village. I don't know whether he lived in his house after the sowars came. The three brothers Abram live in Timba. I don't know whether they stayed in their house after the sowars came. Bapoo Faseon and his brother lived in their houses in the village till the sowars came. I don't know how they went after the sowars came. They are not in the village now. Naga Jummoo lived in the Deli. (All the persons above alluded to are either among the prisoners, or men who have escaped capture.)

At the suggestion of Mr. Branson, the Court asked where the witness saw Jhalam Singh on the evening before the fight.

The witness—In the middle of the Deli, at the foot of the Kanoo, on the west side of the gate. He was standing close to the Kanoo and I called him. I don't know that a Rajpoot named Jeyt was killed in the Deli. I heard that he was.

Raghowjee Kalianjee, who was next called, on the occasion of his former examination, said—I have lived in Timba 27 years. Last January, when the Durbar men came, I was at Timba. I know Bawa Wania of Timba. He was shot on the 11th January by a bullet and died. He was shot at about 7 o'clock in the morning. I was sitting in the verandah of his shop, and Bamo was sitting near me. A bullet came from the southern tower and hit him below the chin, and passed out at the top of his head. A Durbar sepahi told us to run away or we should be hit. I went away. Bamoo never spoke, but died in the afternoon. I heard at night that he had died, and saw his corpse. Bamoo was shot while he was looking towards the tower to see what was going on. The day before the fight, Patel Padam and Hawa Wania came and asked me to go with them to the Deli. I proposed Jeyta Thaker being taken too, and we four went to the Deli, and told Jhalam Singh to submit to the Thakore and put down their arms. Jhalam Singh said they would not put down their arms, but would fight or die. We told him the consequences would be disastrous. He said we did not understand and had better go home, which we did. When we went into the Deli, there were about 10 or 15 men inside. There may have been more but I did not see them.

Raghowjee, now in cross-examination by Mr. Branson, said—I was examined by Captain Hunter on the 15th of January last. I was told to go by a sepoy. I made my own statement of what I knew. I was asked by Captain Hunter about the murder of the Bunnia. I told the sahib that the Bunnia was struck in the throat by a bullet, and expired immediately. He fell and had a rattle in his throat. I said in May that a bullet came from the southern tower and struck him below the chin, and passed out at the top of his head. We were sitting in his verandah when he was hit. The verandah faces the south. The tower is a nith-east of the verandah. It was from 90 to 100 cubits to the south. The wall was about 90 cubits high. The wall of the Deli is 10 or 11 cubits high. The Bunnia was sitting when the bullet hit him. I don't know that the doctor found the bullet whole in his chest. The bullet struck him at the side of the chin, and came out at the back of the head. He had turned his head up to look at the tower, with his face towards the south. When we went to see Jhalam Singh, it was before sunset in the evening. Padam called at my house while there was yet about twenty minutes of daylight, Hawa Wania was with him. We all went to the house of Jeyta Thaker. I left my boy in my house. We saw Jhalam Singh in the fort, near the Deli. By the fort, I mean the outer-wall. Jhalam Singh was sitting in the kanoo, on the west side of the Deli. The patel called him down, but he remained sitting. He told us to go towards him and we went to where he was sitting. He was sitting with Ramdam Charan, an old man, but not blind. Jhalam Singh got up from where we first saw him when he called to us, and we went a short distance towards the south. Two or three men, Padam, Hawa, Jhalam Singh and myself was present. The place where we went to talk was west from the kanoo, two or three double paces away, and towards the tower. We did not go so far as the tower. Jhalam Singh said they would not put down their arms, but would fight or die. I did not go and warn Ali Mahomed, or any of the Durbaree people, nor did Padam or Hawa. I went home and went to bed. I mentioned these facts first to Harrishunker, four or five days after my first examination before Captain Hunter. Padam and Hawa and myself did not talk about the matter; we did not meet afterwards. Harryshunker, the fouzdar, sent for me four or five days after the fight, and I then told him about having gone to see Jhalam Singh. That was after I had given my first statement to Captain Hunter at Parrabli,—four or five days after. I was examined by Captain Hunter at Parrabli the day after the fight, not before it. I did not see the fouzdar before I was first examined by Captain Hunter. He was not there then. When he sent for me, I saw him in the Utara at Timba. He asked me if I had been to Jhalam Singh. Hawa was there when he asked that question. We said we had been to Jhalam Singh, and the fouzdar asked us what we said to him. A sepoy called me to the fouzdar. He told Harryshunker wanted me, but did not say what for. When we went to the Deli, I saw some sepoys, besides Ramdam Charan. They were standing against the wall. I knew a blind man, named Wajoo, who used to live in the Deli. He is now in the Thakore's custody. I don't know where he was arrested. I know Mapabhai. He is blind, too, and he is also in gaol. Ramdam Charan, the old man, is also in custody.

Mr. Payne objected to these questions on the ground that these persons were and their being in custody had nothing to do with this case.

In answer to Mr. Branson, the witness further said—All the witnesses for the prosecution are living together. After the Court is over, we do not talk about the case. I do not know that the Durbaree men tried to set fire. A Bunnia's house was partly burned, which was near the Deli with a wall between. I don't know who set fire to that house.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—When the bullet struck the Bunnia who was killed he was looking up, with his head on one side.

By the Court—Meeroba was not in the Deli when we went to see Jhalam Singh. He had gone to Sankaka. There was no guard at the Deli gate. The sepoys I saw in the Deli were armed, but did not appear excited. They were sitting down armed. I had no dread of personal violence to myself. There was a well in the Deli where the people of the village used to draw water, and they discontinued doing so. We went into the Deli without being asked questions. I did not see any one else go in and out of the Deli after the arrival of the sowars.

At the suggestion of Mr. Payne, the Court asked why the people of the village did not go as usual to draw water

The witness said they were afraid to go. The women were partly ashamed to go, with the sepoys about.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Sir Charles Sargent:—

KERIBINA NARENHA *vs.* BABOOL KHEND NAKWA.

Mr. Jackson, instructed by Mr. Fletcher for the plaintiff, moved for a month's postponement by consent. The learned counsel read a letter from defendant's solicitor, Mr. J. C. Cama, consenting to the postponement. The application was granted accordingly.

A MARWAREE SHYLOCK.

MANCHUBAEE WIDOW *vs.* GIRJABAEE WIDOW AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jamadhun and Ghandibhoy, for the plaintiff, moved for a consent decree. Two of the defendants, widows, appeared in person, the first of whom consented to the decree, but the second objected to pay the costs beyond Rs. 600, saying that was the understanding come to. The case was adjourned for a week in order that the parties might come to a fresh amicable arrangement. Some time afterwards, the parties came up again before the Court, when the following decree was made:—

That the first two defendants should, on or before the 11th October 1876, pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 and costs, on which plaintiff would recover the premises to be jointly at their expense; but if default was made, the premises were to be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, and out of the proceeds, after satisfying plaintiff's claim and costs, the balance, if any, was to be made over to the two defendants.

Before the writing of the decree was concluded, a veritable Shylock appeared before the Court in the person of a Marwaree, clad in the direst garments of his sect, and holding up a bond in his hand, asked the Court to order the balance, if any, to be paid to him—not to the two widows—in satisfaction of his claim for Rs. 800. The widows admitted the Marwaree Shylock's claim, saying they owed him nothing for interest, which was paid to him monthly in this way. He occupied a shop in their house, but he paid no rent, treating it as the amount of the interest which accrued to him monthly. The latter part of the decree was therefore altered as follows:—That out of the balance, if any, Rs. 800 should be paid to the Marwaree, who was the third defendant in the suit, in satisfaction of his mortgage; and that any further balance should go to the widows.

TOPUN WALJEE *vs.* CHAMSEY BHANJEE.

The parties appeared in person. The action was brought on a Small Causes Court judgment for Rs. 227. Defendant consented to a decree. The plaintiff, however, admitted that some property of the defendant was at his father-in-law's house. The Judge said he saw no reason to issue an attachment against the defendant's immoveable property unless plaintiff could show that there was no moveable property of defendant or that he was fraudulently concealing it. There was no case for a decree against immoveable property. The case was adjourned for a fortnight, plaintiff being told to make enquiries meanwhile as to defendant's moveable property.

CASES POSTPONED.

The following cases in the list were not called out being postponed by order of the Judge in Chambers:—The National Spinning and Weaving Company *vs.* Dallabhoy Visbhoocandas. Manchabaee widow *vs.* Memon Oosman Jan Mahomed. Jethanund Chellaram *vs.* Rattonsey Cellianjee. Hameermull Navalmull *vs.* Hurgopall Premsookdas Lukhmidass Khemjee and another *vs.* Dayabhoy Amerchund.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

PERJURY.

This case was again resumed to-day.

Mr. Inverarity opened the case on behalf of the prisoners at some length. He said that this case, like most of the kind, is not very interesting, and thanked the jury for the very patient attention they had given him during his long cross-examination. He did not think that there was any evidence against the three prisoners who were charged with abetting Lulloobhoy. The first prisoner, Lulloobhoy, was charged with giving false evidence on three different occasions—*viz.* 5th, 6th, and 24th April. His Lordship, he thought, would tell the jury to remove from their minds the charge of the 24th April, and only to direct their attentions to the two previous charges. Lulloobhoy is charged with having stated that he never carried on business in partnership with Vullubhoy Gopaldass, and Mr. Inversarity was instructed that he never did carry on such business. The statement which he made was that an agreement had been entered into between the three prisoners and himself and Bhanjee Ludha which was afterwards abandoned in consequence of some disagreement amongst themselves, and that he was not a partner in the firm of Vullubhoy Gopaldass, and for which the prosecutor has charged him with perjury. The story is simply this,—that under the agreement of 1871 it was undoubtedly intended that Lulloobhoy and the other prisoners were to enter into partnership. A misunderstanding arose which resulted, according to Lulloobhoy's story, in the agreement being abandoned. It was afterwards proposed by Vullubhoy to Bhanjee Ludha that he would accept his name alone he would carry on the business himself on the same terms as proposed in the partnership agreement, which was an agreement to advance money in the shipments of cotton to England, and which proposal was agreed to by Bhanjee. This is the story which the prosecution have to prove false. Mr. Inverarity first proposed to deal with the case of Lulloobhoy as he considered that if it could be proved that he was innocent it would not be necessary to enter into the case of the other three prisoners as there could be no evidence of abetment if Lulloobhoy was acquitted. The learned counsel cited from Roxall's Criminal Evidence, page 810, in a judgment by Sir John Coleridge, to the effect that one witness in a case of perjury is not sufficient to sustain a conviction, and said it was a rule founded on substantial justice. He referred to the character of the proof required by the prosecution, and asked the jury whether in their opinion, that cunning fellow Keshowjee Ludha had spoken the truth. He proposed to take the evidence of John Mahomed and Sewjee Gocouldass first. John Mahomed had said in his examination that he had a transaction himself with the firm of Vullubhoy Gopaldass, and which went to show that, having business relations with Vullubhoy, he consequently knew something about his firm. This statement proved to be false as he had never had any transaction himself with the firm. The one he mentioned was a sale of wool at a public auction which belonged to his brother and which had been purchased by Vullubhoy. Mr. Inverarity drew attention to the character of this witness, and said that all the witnesses had been examined in the Police Court and were consequently prepared with most of their answers to the cross-examination which they underwent. He asked the jury to pay not the least attention to the evidence of John Mahomed, as his brother, with whom he had at one time served, was largely indebted to the prosecutor, and his evidence was consequently biassed. The evidence of Sewjee Gocouldass, he said, had been got up since the prosecution; his father had not been called and when the prosecutor was asked to call him he said he did not intend to do so, and his son was substituted. He thought it remarkable for this witness to say that he knew nothing about the cotton business at Colaba, and then to say that he had seen Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy and Vullubhoy carry on this business. His business was at Mandvie Sunder in connection with the wording of the statement must therefore be false. Again, he mentioned certain conversations which took place, and mentions names, confessing eventually that he was not present but only heard of them from his father Gocouldass who is said to have been present and who has not been called. Again, he speaks as to the prisoners being in partnership with Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee. None of these of the prisoners were partners with Dhunjeebhoy; Nanabhoy for a time acted as moonim to that firm. Lulloobhoy and Manocklall traded together up to 1865; that was a year in which persons of far better positions than the prisoners failed. They failed in that year and took the benefit of the Act. Gocouldass Topun was a large creditor of theirs at the time, and he has never got his money. Now, if the other prisoners had been partners with them at this time would they not also have been liable to Gocouldass Topun, and would they not have also been compelled to become insolvents? Sewjee Gocouldass' statement that the prisoners were partners in the grocery business is untrue. He has probably been induced to alter his story which he gave before the magistrate. This witness had not come here for any honest purpose. He came here to assist his relative and to convict the prisoners if he could. Referring to the evidence of Keshowjee Ludha, the learned counsel said, one evidence shows that the arrangement was with Bhanjee Ludha alone, and Keshowjee Ludha has nothing to do with it. He had nothing to do with the negotiations which were proved by the statement of Gocouldass Topun and which has been read. The document mentioned says no word of Keshowjee Ludha. This corroborates our statement that Keshowjee had nothing to do with the transaction. The agreement also carries out our statement, and no mention is made of Keshowjee Ludha or Lumeroo Ludha in it, but simply the name of Bhanjee appears. The language of the document will carry out that Bhanjee Ludha was the individual and not the firm. The statement of Gocouldass supports our story, and other facts support our story. Mr. Inverarity then drew attention to the conduct of Keshowjee Ludha in the witness-box and condemned it in no measured language, as cunning in the extreme. He would produce evidence to show that in certain suits against Lulloobhoy alone in the Small Causes Court, brought by European firms, Keshowjee gave evidence; and that in some cases brought against Lulloobhoy that Keshowjee had assisted him in making affidavits and was perfectly aware that he was not acting as a partner of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. With regard to the case of the other three prisoners it would not be necessary to consider their case at all unless the case was proved against Lulloobhoy. They are charged with abetting Lulloobhoy in giving false evidence. The learned counsel then gave the definition of the term abetment. They had to find Lulloobhoy guilty they would have to come to the conclusion that the prisoners instigated Lulloobhoy in committing the offence, and that it was in consequence of this abetment that he committed the offence. Mr. Inverarity then again thanked the jury for the patient hearing they had given him and hoped that His Lordship would hold that there was no evidence for the prosecution. He then proceeded to call the witnesses.

Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy said—I am a dealer in cotton. None of the prisoners have ever carried on business with me. Nanabhoy was employed for a time as my moonim. I gave him this document signed by me on his leaving. It states that Nanabhoy was my moonim and that he conducted his duties very satisfactorily and promises to pay him 4 per cent. on profits in consequence of his having served for so long a time.

By Mr. Purcell—I do not know whether people outside used to think him a partner. The other prisoners used to come and sit with him as they were his relatives I cant say whether they lived together as members of a joint family as I was at Broach most of the time. They lived together in Bombay, but in Broach Nanabhoy lived separately.

Premjee Lalljee said—I was formerly a mehta in the employ of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. I was first employed in January 1871. I remember Gocouldass Topun and Bhanjee Ludha coming to my master shop. They came in consequence of the prisoners wishing to open up business with them. An agreement was afterwards drawn up. Bhanjee Ludha handed the agreement to Nanabhoy to read. The other prisoners were also present. The agreement was approved and signed. Before signing they said to Bhanjee, we give our signatures to this now, but an agreement has to be drawn up amongst ourselves; and when that is done, we will get this document attested. Bhanjee took away the document unattested. Some disagreement took place as to the amount of their respective shares and the agreement was abandoned. It was afterwards agreed that whatever transactions Bhaidass and Vullubhoy entered into it should be at their own individual wish. Bhanjee came to the shop again a few days after the Holi holidays and said, Bahidass has been to my house, and said the partnership writing had not been taken place. All five partners were then present. Bhaidass wanted the agreement returned, and the prisoners also asked for it to be returned. Vullubhoy then said to Bhanjee, if you agree to deal with me on the same terms I am willing to do business. Bhanjee agreed as he incurred no risk in advancing money on goods. Keshowjee Ludha was not present at any of these transactions. None of the five brothers acted on business in partnership. Lulloobhoy and Manocklall traded on their own account and made consignments. Lulloobhoy assisted Vullubhoy in managing his business and acted as his moonim. He was paid by Vullubhoy and these payments were entered in Vullubhoy's books. Bhaidass and Nanabhoy lived at Broach and Vullubhoy and Lulloobhoy each acted as Bhaidass' agent in Bombay. In the case of a partnership the profits and losses are ascertained every year and entered to the debit or credit of each partner. There are no such entries in the books of Vullubhoy Gopaldass. Manocklall also sent cotton from Broach consigned to Lulloobhoy. Lulloobhoy had separate books of his own. I was present when the statement took place between Keshowjee Ludha and Vullubhoy Gopaldass in December 1874. Keshowjee's mehta came with him It is not usual to give up vouchers before money is paid. It is not usual to return vouchers in an adjustment where there is no payment. Lulloobhoy was present at the adjustment. The books of Vullubhoy and Lulloobhoy had been deposited in the office of the Official Assignee. Lulloobhoy held a power of attorney from Vullubhoy.

By Mr. Purcell—I have given my evidence according to my knowledge and what I have seen. If Bhaidass makes a statement on oath contrary to what I have stated, his statement must be untrue. I say it was from 15 to 17 days after the date of the agreement that Bhaidass gave notice to Bhanjee of its being abandoned. If Bhaidass said he personally gave notice to Bhanjee 4 days after the agreement was signed, that statement is not true. I was present when the agreement was signed and if Bhaidass has stated that no one was present, his statement is not true. I made no statement in the solicitor's office. When I received a summons I asked the four prisoners why I was summoned. They told me their case was to come on at the Sessions and I was to state what I know, I had some conversation with Mr. Crawford's clerk Babajee on the 2nd or 3rd day after I got my summons and he took down in writing what I said. I did not remember this half a minute ago. Before the signing of the agreement they were not carrying on a partnership business together.

By Mr. Inverarity—There is no truth in the suggestion that the signature of Bhaidass which is the second of the signatures was written after the others at Broach. He put in a notice in the *Government Gazette* 1875 to show that he carried on business in his own name and without any partner.

Luximon Muckanrao said—I was formerly in H. B. Touche and Co, and am now in the Public Works Department, Examiner's Office. I know all the prisoners. Manocklall Lulloobhoy and Vullubhoy made consignments through H. B. Touche and Co. These consignments were made in their individual names.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

CALCUTTA RACES—1876.

NOMINATIONS AND ENTRANCES ON 1ST JULY, 1876.

FIRST DAY—19TH DECEMBER, 1876.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP.

Mr. Downsall ..... 3 Nominations.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur ..... 2 Ditto.
Mr. J. Wheal ..... 1 Ditto.
Capt. Davison ..... 2 Ditto.
Mr. Hope ..... 1 Ditto.
Mr. Collins ..... 1 Ditto.
Mr. Francis' br aus h ..... Bismark.
Babu Mohini Mohan Dass's br aus h ... Newcastle.
Mr. Genesto ..... 1 Nomination.
Mr. Pilgrim ..... 1 Ditto.
Mr. Thomas ..... 1 Ditto.
Mr. C. Edwards ..... 1 Ditto.

THE DERBY STAKES.

H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur's
br h ..... Iron Duke.
Ditto b a h ..... Red Eagle.
Ditto g a gal ..... Shickra.
Ditto b a h ..... Struck Oil.
Captain Davison's b a h ..... Yazed.
Ditto g a h ..... Ugly Buck.
Mr. Collins' b a h ..... Corner.
Ditto b a h ..... Hermit.
Babu Mohini Mohan Dass' br a h ... Anarchy.

A CUP, VALUE RS. 1,000.

Mr. Downall's c h ..... Chorister.
Ditto b aus g ..... R. Y.
Ditto b aus f ..... by Fish-hooke, Enigma's dam.
Ditto b aus c ..... by Touchstone.
H. H. Maharaja of Jodhpur's br a g ..... Moss-trooper,
Ditto blk c h ..... Crown Prince.
Maharaja Pratap Singh's b aus g ... Pegasus.
Mr. J. Wheal's b aus g ..... Prosperity.
Captain Davison's br aus h ..... Askin.
Mr. Hope's b aus g ..... H. R. H.
Ditto b aus g ..... H. H.
Mr. Collins' b aus g ..... Maid of Athens.
Ditto b aus g ..... Marathon.
Mr. Francis' br aus h ..... Bismarck.
Babu Mohini Mohan Dass' br aus h... Newcastle.
Mr. Genesto's b a